

- Fig. 6. *Gomphoides calverti*, Kirby, ♂, type. Terminal segments of abdomen and anal appendages, in left profile view. P. Highley cam. luc. et del.
- Fig. 7. Ditto. Penis and its vesicle, in left profile view. P. Highley cam. luc. et del. *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.

## PLATE VII.

- Fig. 8. *Gomphoides camposi*, Calvert, ♂, type. Penis and its vesicle, in left profile view. P. P. Calvert cam. luc. et del. *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.
- Fig. 9. Ditto. Genitalia of second abdominal segment, in left profile view. P. P. Calvert cam. luc. et del. *a*, anterior hamule; *b*, posterior hamule; *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.
- Fig. 10. *Zonophora bodkini*, sp. n., ♀, type. Left wings. F. W. Campion photo.
- Fig. 11. Ditto. Vulvar lamina. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 12. Ditto. Maxilla. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 13. Ditto. Mandible, external view. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 14. Ditto. Mandible, internal view. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 15. *Zonophora spectabilis*, sp. n., ♂, type. Left wings. F. W. Campion photo.

XVIII.—*An interesting new Genus of Aviculariidae.* By MELLO-LEITÃO, M.D., Fellow of the Brazilian Society of Sciences.

AMONGST the abundant material of large Brazilian Mygales from the Museum of Natural History at S. Paulo, I have found one very interesting species, collected at Mariana, Estado de Minas Geraes, by Mr. José Pinto da Fonseca, which is the type of the new genus described below.

## ANCYLOCHIROs\*, gen. nov.

Type, *A. taunayi*, sp. n.

Cephalothorax low, a little longer than wide, the central fovea deep, transverse. The ocular tumulus not much broader than long. The anterior row of eyes strongly procurved, the anterior edge of the medians being behind the posterior edge of laterals; eyes nearly evenly spaced and subequal. Posterior medians much smaller than the anterior medians; posterior laterals about as large as the anterior laterals.

Labium much broader than long, with the tip densely

\* ἀγκύλος, curved; χεῖρ, hand; an allusion to the shape of the palptarsus in female.

studded with cusps. Coxa of pedipalps with a very cuspluose basal area.

Sternum a little longer than wide, with conspicuous posterior sigillæ, separated from the margin by nearly the same distance which divides them.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3 without spines; the tarsal scopula of legs I., II., and III. entire, of IV. with a narrow longitudinal band of spiniform bristles. There are no stridulating bristles.

Palpal tarsus (in female) very bowed at the base; beyond much depressed, a little hollow, with dorsal series of small spines.

Male unknown.

This genus is intermediate between the Ischnocoleæ and Aviculariæ, Simon. From the Aviculariæ it differs in the position of the posterior sternal sigillæ (marginal or submarginal in all the Aviculariæ) and in having the posterior tarsal scopula divided by a longitudinal band of spiniform bristles. It is distinguished from the Ischnocoleæ by the unarmed legs. From *Phlogiodes*, Pocock (to which, by the position of sternal sigillæ, it is perhaps allied), it differs in having the thoracic central fovea straight (strongly procurved in *Phlogiodes*) and the anterior row of eyes strongly procurved (only a little in *Phlogiodes*). From all the Aviculariidae it differs by the anomalous form of palpal tarsus.

Genotype:

*Ancylochiros taunayi*\*, sp. n.

♀.—34 mm.

Cephalothorax very dark red-brown mahogany, clothed with dark pubescence. Cheliceres dark red-brown; fang-groove with eight black teeth on the inner margin and with long pink hairs. Sternum and coxæ of the legs black, densely hairy; labium and coxæ of pedipalps a little lighter. Legs dark red-brown, with long rust-coloured hairs. Abdomen black; the dorsum with three pairs of large, oblique, rusty spots. The whole abdomen with long, semierect, rust-coloured hairs; ventral area and spinnerets velvety black.

Carapace a little longer than wide, as long as tibia + patella I. or IV. and metatarsus + tarsus IV., longer than metatarsus + tarsus I.

Anterior eyes equal, in a row and strongly procurved. Posterior medians much smaller than anterior medians, separated from the anterior medians and posterior laterals by about a diameter.

\* I have much pleasure in naming this form in honour of Dr. A. de Taunay, Savant Director of the São Paulo Museum, at Ypiranga.

Legs unarmed (38, 35, 34, and 41 mm.). Metatarsus I. and II. scopulated almost to base; metatarsus III. in the apical two-thirds; IV. without scopula.

Palpal tarsus strongly bowed at basal third; beyond curved, hollow, depressed, with three longitudinal series of little black cuspid.

*Hab.* Marianna (Estado de Minas Geraes). Coll. José Pinto da Fonseca.

*Type.* A female, in the collections of the S. Paulo Museum.

### XIX.—*Rhynchota* from New Caledonia.

By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS collection of *Rhynchota* was made during the expedition to New Caledonia during the whole of 1914 by Mr. P. W. Montague and Prof. R. H. Compton to investigate the fauna and flora of this most interesting French colony\*. The expenses of the expedition were largely defrayed by grants from the Royal Society, the Percy Sladen Trust Fund, and the Worts Fund of the University of Cambridge.

Prof. R. H. Compton subsequently presided at the Botanical Gardens, Cape Town, S.A., but Mr. Montague was a victim in the late great war. I am informed by Mr. Hugh Scott, of Cambridge, that "Montague went over a trench in Macedonia and was never heard of again."

The whole of the *Rhynchotal* collection is now contained in the British Museum.

#### PART I.

#### HETEROPTERA.

##### Fam. Pentatomidæ.

##### Subfam. SCUTELLERINÆ.

##### Genus COLEOTICHUS, White †.

##### *Coleotichus costatus.*

*Coleotichus costatus*, Fabr. Mant. ii. p. 282 (1787).

*Hab.* Mt. Dore, Noumea.

\* 'The Geographical Journal,' xlix. p. 81 (1917).

† *C. artensis*, Montr. (*Scutellera artensis*), A. S. Linn. Lyon. v. p. 259 (1858), is also contained in the Brit. Mus. from both New Caledonia and Moreton Bay, Australia, but is not included in this collection nor in the one made by Sarasin and Roux which I previously worked out (Nov. Caled. Zool. i. L. iv. 10 (1914).